

NORTH OXFORDSHIRE  
COMBINED DISTRICTS

# Annual Report

*of*

Medical Officer of Health

*for*

1961



OXFORD

VINCENT-BAXTER PRESS



# PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

1962



## NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

### Medical Officer of Health

A. J. CAMPBELL, B.Sc. (Oxon), M.D. (St. And.), D.P.H. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law, 28 Staverton Road, Oxford, (Tel. Oxford 58058).

### Public Health Inspectors

#### BANBURY MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: F. APPLEYARD, D.P.A. (Lond.), F.R.S.H., A.M.I.S.E., M.I.H. (Hons.). 8 Horsefair, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3291).

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector: C. R. PALING, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors: S. J. EASTBURY, A.R.S.H., I. F. J. KING, M.R.S.H.

#### CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Chief Public Health Inspector: J. D. MITCHELL, A.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Borough Surveyor's Office, Guildhall, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 341).

Additional Public Health Inspector: R. F. COWLIN, A.R.S.H.

#### WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

Public Health Inspector: M. E. SAWYER, A.R.S.H., Council Offices, 6 Park Street, Woodstock (also Surveyor). (Tel. Woodstock 216).

#### WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. HETHERINGTON, M.R.S.H., Council Offices, Church Green, Witney. (Tel. Witney 594).

Additional Public Health Inspector: B. STEPHENSON, A.R.S.H.

#### BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: D. C. THOMPSON, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Bodicote House, Banbury. (Tel. Banbury 3268/9.)

Additional Public Health Inspector: C. A. WHITTLE, A.R.S.H.

#### CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: R. V. JOSHUA, A.R.S.H. (also Surveyor), Greystones, Burford Road, Chipping Norton. (Tel. Chipping Norton 238 and 239).

Additional Public Health Inspector: G. L. FIELD, A.R.S.H.

#### WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

Chief Public Health Inspector: W. T. STONE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Council Offices, The Hill, Witney. (Tel. Witney 633).

Additional Public Health Inspectors: G. GWYN WATKINS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., K. CALCUT, A.R.S.H.



# ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1961

## NORTH OXFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

*To the Mayors, Chairmen and Councillors of the Constituent Authorities*

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit to you the Annual Report for the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts for 1961, which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of Circular 1/62 of the Ministry of Health.

The Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury is published separately, although some of the statistics are included in this part of the report for purposes of comparison.

### VITAL STATISTICS

The following are the Vital Statistics for the various local authorities in the Combined Districts for 1961.

#### *Birth Rates (Corrected)*

Banbury M.B.	18.2	Banbury R.D.	18.5
Chipping Norton M.B.	13.0	Chipping Norton R.D.	19.7
Witney, U.D.	15.9	Witney, R.D.	22.1
Woodstock, M.B.	25.3		
England and Wales	17.4		

#### *Death Rates (Corrected)*

Banbury, M.B.	11.1	Banbury, R.D.	12.0
Chipping Norton, M.B.	7.6	Chipping Norton, R.D.	10.5
Witney, U.D.	9.3	Witney, R.D.	8.9
Woodstock, M.B.	17.1		
England and Wales	12.0		

These figures are the corrected Birth Rates and Death Rates. This means that allowance is made for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in the various districts. Factors are provided by the Registrar-General which allow for this.

### CAUSES OF DEATH

The following were the chief causes of death during the year.

Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	30
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	37
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	15
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	8
Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	81
Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	4
Diabetes	..	..	..	..	4
Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	146
Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	193
Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	12
Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	100
Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	34
Influenza	..	..	..	..	71
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	58
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	41
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	12
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	4
Gastritis and Enteritis	..	..	..	..	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	7
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	11
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	15
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	93
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	22
All other accidents	..	..	..	..	26
Suicide	..	..	..	..	9

The chief causes of death are:

Heart Disease	..	305
Cerebral Vascular Disease	..	146
Cancer	..	171
Other Circulatory Diseases	..	34
Motor Accidents	..	22
Other Accidents	..	26
Gastro-intestinal Disease	..	7
Pneumonia	..	58
Bronchitis	..	41
Congenital Malformations	..	15

The highest number of deaths is from Heart Disease (305)—this includes 193 deaths from Coronary Thrombosis. Cerebral Vascular Disease—i.e. Cerebral Haemorrhage and Cerebral Thrombosis (146). Cancer caused 171 deaths—the following were the sites of the disease—Stomach 30, Lung 37, Breast 13, Uterus 8, Other Sites 81. The number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung increased from 28 in 1960 to 37 in 1961.

## CANCER OF THE LUNG

The subject of Cancer of the Lung has recently come before the attention of the public as a result of the Report of the Royal College of Physicians on Smoking and the subsequent discussion on the report in the House of Lords.

During 1961 there were 37 deaths from Cancer of the Lung in the area compared with 26 in 1960. This is a death rate of roughly 410 per million as compared with the figure of England and Wales of 494 per million. The deaths were distributed in the various districts as follows:—

Banbury M.B. 12	(6)	Banbury R.D. 7	(5)
Chipping Norton M.B. Nil	(Nil)	Chipping Norton R.D. 10	(5)
Woodstock N.B. 1	(1)	Witney R.D. 5	(8)
Witney U.D. 2	(3)		

The figures in brackets indicate the number of deaths in 1960. It should be borne in mind that the cancer cures in 1961 have no relation to the cigarettes consumed at that time but to the consumption of tobacco from 1930 to 1946.

Among the measures suggested to reduce cigarette smoking are:—

1. Control of smoking in places of entertainment.
2. Publicity by the Ministry of Health. This is now being done by the issue of posters etc. to Local Authorities, as well as films and exhibitions.
3. Local Health authorities to be required by the Ministry to prepare a scheme under National Health Service Act 1946, sec. 28.
4. Banning of slot machines for sale of cigarettes and adequate steps to prevent the sale of tobacco to children under 16.
5. Efforts by Local Education Authorities to restrict smoking in school children.

## INFANT MORTALITY

The following are the details required by the Ministry:

	Combined District	England & Wales
Live Births		
Number .. .. .	1773	
Rate per 1000 population .. .. .	18.2	17.4
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ..	5.1	—
Stillbirths—		
Number .. .. .	25	
Rate per 1000 total live and still births .. .. .	10	18.7



Total Live and Still Births	..	..	..	1798
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	..	..	..	34
Infant Mortality Rate—				
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	..	18.2	21.4	
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	..	..	..	18
Illegitimate „ „ „ illegitimate live births	20			
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)—				
Number of deaths	..	..	..	Nil.
Rate per 1000 total live and still births	..	..	Nil.	
The Infant Mortality Rates for each local authority are as follows :				
Banbury, M.B.	17.3 (7)	Banbury, R.D.	31.2 (8)	
Chipping Norton, M.B.	Nil	Chipping Norton, R.D.	13.4 (4)	
Witney, U.D.	31.4 (5)	Witney, R. D.	18.4 (10)	
Woodstock, M. B.	Nil			
England and Wales	21.4			

Attention is drawn by the Ministry of Health to the fact that excessive importance is sometimes attached to rates of infant mortality based on very small numbers, e.g. less than 10 deaths; it is suggested that in such cases the actual numbers of deaths should be shown—accordingly the number of deaths is given in brackets after each rate. It should be noted therefore that comparisons with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance.

In the whole area of the North Oxfordshire Combined Districts there were 34 deaths under 1 year in 1773 births. This is an Infant Mortality of 19.2. (England and Wales 21.4).

The following conditions were the cause of the infant deaths:

Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	8
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	4
Asphyxia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	3
Haemorrhagic Disease of Newly Born	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	3
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Atalectasis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Respiratory Failure	..	..	..	..	..	2

Afibrinogen aemia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Haemorrhage from cord	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Tracheo-oesophageal fistula		..	..	..	..	1

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following are the total numbers of notifications recorded in the district for 1961.

Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	9
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	67
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	1637
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	3
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	0
Dysentery (Sonne)	..	..	..	..	..	5
Erysipelas	..	..	..	..	..	2
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	..	..	2

### SCARLET FEVER

Only 9 cases occurred over the whole area during the year. This is probably a record low figure. The cases which occurred were very mild and one case was admitted to hospital. It is doubtful whether notification serves any useful purpose at present in view of the present mild type of the disease and the fact that streptococcal tonsilitis which is equally infectious is not notifiable. When bacteriological investigation is made it invariably happens that in a large family the majority of the members are infected either as carriers or as mild cases.

### MEASLES

1961 was an epidemic year for Measles throughout the county. 1637 cases were notified in the area. Cases in the main were of a mild type with very few admissions to hospital.

### DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of Diphtheria in the area since 1946, 64 per cent of children under 5 in the County have been immunised for Diphtheria. A further dose is given on entering school at 5 years of age. For children under 5 at the Clinics the Triple Vaccine containing immunising agents for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is now used.

### POLIOMYELITIS

No cases occurred during the year. Immunisation continued and there has been a good response 82 per cent of the population under the



age of 19 has now been immunised. The oral vaccine (Sabin type) has now been introduced and is being used extensively in the Clinics. It is a more efficient immunising agent and acts in a shorter time than the Salk Vaccine formerly used.

## FOOD POISONING

One case of infection by Food Poisoning organisms occurred during the year (in Banbury Borough). The usual routine inspections of food premises was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year and a great deal of valuable preventive work has been done in this way.

## TUBERCULOSIS

45 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 3 non-pulmonary cases were notified during the year. One death occurred.

B.C.G. Vaccination is now available through the School Health Service for children between 13 and 14 years of age. The scheme has recently been extended to include pupils of 14 years and upwards, who are still at school and students attending universities, training colleges for teachers and technical colleges.

Mass Radiography campaigns are held throughout the greater part of the area. Under the Milk (Special Designation) (Specified Areas) Order 1957 all milk sold in the area by retail for human consumption must be under the designation "Pasteurised" "Sterilised" or "Tuberculin-tested".

Pasteurisation as well as a milk supply from a Tuberculin-tested herd is necessary and this is shown by the fact that the two cases of tuberculous cervical glands in children recently occurred in the Witney R.D.C. when the milk supply was from a tuberculin-tested herd.

## WATER SUPPLY

### (i) *Quality and Quantity*

Speaking generally it may be said that in those parts of the area which are served by piped supplies the water has been sufficient in quantity and satisfactory in quality.

In the Banbury Rural District the whole of the area is now supplied by the Borough of Banbury. The greater part of the Witney Rural District is supplied by the Urban District scheme.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District the position with regard to water supply is most unsatisfactory. Many local supplies are polluted and several villages are short of water during periods of drought, although in 1961 no actual carting of water was necessary.

(ii) *Bacteriological Examination*

Where information is given regarding the bacteriological examination of water supplies the classification suggested by the Ministry has been adopted as follows:

						<i>Presumptive Coliform Count per 100 ml.</i>
Class 1	Highly satisfactory	..	..	..	..	Less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	..	..	1-2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	..	..	3-10
Class 4	Definitely polluted	..	..	..		Greater than 10

The presence of B. Coli immediately places a supply in Class 4.

Practically all of the public supplies examined during the year have been Class 1. No serious pollution occurred during the year; the majority of supplies on Class 4 were from private wells in the villages. Details are given elsewhere in the report under individual local authorities.

(iii) *Plumbo-Solvency*

There are no plumbo-solvent waters in the area, as practically all are hard waters.

(iv) *Contamination*

No carting of water was necessary during the year because of contamination. Individual wells found to be polluted have been closed when necessary.

(v) *Connections to Mains*

In the Urban Districts and Boroughs the vast majority of the houses are connected to the mains. With regard to the Rural Districts the position varies a good deal. In the Banbury R.D.C. the whole of the area has mains water available; In Chipping Norton R.D.C. which still awaits a water scheme about 60 per cent of the district has mains water; in the case of the Witney R.D.C. the figure is probably about 70 per cent.

As has been mentioned elsewhere in the report the position in the Chipping Norton R.D.C. is most unsatisfactory. During a dry summer supplies are short in many of the villages, and a satisfactory scheme for the district is urgently necessary. A scheme for a supply from the City of Oxford is at present receiving the consideration of the Ministry.

## HOUSING

As a result of a survey undertaken throughout the area several years ago, all houses having a rateable value of under £20 were inspected and placed in one of the following categories:—

Class 1. Houses fit in all respects.



Class 2. Houses requiring minor repairs.

Class 3. Houses with major defects, but capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

Class 4. Houses incapable of being made fit at a reasonable cost.

It is only houses in this latter category which require to be represented to the Local Authority under Housing Act 1957 Sec. 157. Speaking generally there are three courses open to the Local Authority, if they decide to accept the representation,—either to make a Demolition Order or a Closing Order (if the house cannot be demolished without detriment to the adjoining buildings) or to accept an undertaking from the owner not to let the house for further habitation until it has been made fit to the satisfaction of the Council. In the rural districts all the houses have been dealt with by this method.

In the Chipping Norton Rural District all the houses in Class 4 have been represented to the Local Authority under the Housing Act 1957.

The following are the numbers of houses in Class 4 in each district at the end of 1961.

Chipping Norton M.B.	..	28
Witney U.D.	.. ..	33
Woodstock M.B.	.. ..	5
Banbury R.D.	.. ..	302
Chipping Norton	.. ..	Nil
Witney R.D.	.. ..	309

#### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are two public swimming baths in the Borough of Banbury. One is owned by the Corporation and the other is privately owned. Both have adequate filtration and chlorination and bacteriological examinations have been satisfactory. In all cases the water is from the public supply.

There is also a public swimming pool in the Witney Rural District. The water comes from a deep bore and the pool is emptied and cleansed twice weekly. There is an algae inhibitor added to the water, but there is no filtration or chlorination.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948-1951

No action for compulsory removal under these Acts was necessary during the year.

#### NEW LEGISLATION

The following Acts relating to Public Health were passed in 1961.

National Health Service Act.

Home Safety Act.



Rural Water Supplies and Sewage Act.  
 Factories Act.  
 Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act.  
 Public Health Act.  
 Housing Act.

#### STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

The following Statutory Instruments relating to Public Health were issued during 1961.

*Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food*

Lead in Food Regulations.

*Ministry of Health*

Public Health (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations.

*Ministry of Housing and Local Government*

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations.

#### STAFF

Mr. S. P. Bendle, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector, Chipping Norton R.D.C., retired in April, 1961. Mr. Bendle has been 45 years in Local Government, over 30 of which have been in the Chipping Norton Rural District. He has had particularly pleasant relations not only with the staff of the Chipping Norton Rural District Council, but also with his colleagues throughout the County, and I should like to extend all good wishes to him on the occasion of his retirement.

Mr. Bendle was succeeded by Mr. R. V. Joshua as Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector. Mr. G. L. Field has been appointed Deputy Surveyor and Additional Public Health Inspector.

In the Borough of Chipping Norton Mr. T. W. Jones resigned to take up another appointment; he was succeeded by Mr. J. D. Mitchell. Mr. R. F. Coulin was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector.

In the Witney Urban District Mr. B. Stephenson has been appointed Additional Public Health Inspector.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and members of the North Oxfordshire Joint Committee and in fact all the members of the local authorities in the Combined Districts for their co-operation during the year. I am specially indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspectors and their staffs who have helped to provide a great deal of information for this report. In several cases the Chief Public Health

Inspectors have issued separate Annual Reports and although they contain a great deal of valuable and interesting information it is regretted that for reasons of economy it is not possible to include them in this report.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

A. J. CAMPBELL,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

CHIPPING NORTON MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	2380
Population:						
Census, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	4241
Mean Population, 1961 (R.G.'s estimate)	..				..	4170
Number of Inhabited Houses	..	..	..	..	..	1302
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£52843
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£213

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The town is an important agricultural centre. There is in addition a large tweed mill, an iron works and a provender mill.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
Total	79	45	34
Legitimate	73	41	32
Illegitimate	6	4	2
Birth Rate per 1000		18.9	
Illegitimate Birth Rate	7.6 per cent		
Corrected Birth Rate		13.0	
England and Wales		17.4	
Still births per 1000		12.5 per 1000	
		(1 stillbirth)	
England and Wales		18.7 per 1000	

DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female
No. of deaths	44	23	21
Death per 1000	10.5		
Corrected Death Rate	7.5		
England and Wales	12.0		



<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	—	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	—	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	1	2
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	1	2
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	8	4
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	—	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	1	3
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	1	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	3	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	2	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	1	2
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	2	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	1	—
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes						23	21

## MATERNAL DEATHS

Nil.

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	..	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..	..	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 week	..	..	..	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births Total	..	..	..	0
Legitimate	..	..	..	0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	..	21.4

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	..	..	51
Positive for Shigella	..	..	..	..	..	5
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	..	13
Positive for Streptococcus Haemolyticus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Positive for Streptococcus Viridans	..	..	..	..	..	2
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	34

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

(1) *Water Supply.* The two main sources of supply are, five springs in limestone at Old Chalford, together with one well and adit at the Butts.

Collection of water from Spring No. 5 at Old Chalford has now been carried out for a period of two years, but monthly records show that the maximum available yield has not increased as expected.

Having regard to the safeguarding of future supplies, the Council are at the present time investigating the possibility of a subsidiary supply from the proposed North Oxfordshire Water Supply scheme, whereby a 9-in. feeder main would be taken from the 12-in. trunk main to supply the Chipping Norton Rural District.

Water samples for bacteriological examination has been taken from the town supply at fortnightly intervals throughout the year, all have been satisfactory.

Samples for chemical analysis have been taken twice during the year and found to be satisfactory.

(2) *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.* Following representations from the Thames Conservancy Board, a scheme for modifying the existing disposal works is expected to be carried out during the current year.

Modifications will consist of bringing into use two surplus filter beds to allow all effluent to receive both primary and secondary filtration, thus providing a more stable final effluent.

SECTION D  
HOUSING

*New Houses.* 4 Council dwellings were completed during 1961 at the Walterbush Road estate (Cotswold Villas).  
2 Houses were built by private enterprise.  
6 Caravan licences were issued.  
9 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 10 Standard Grants were approved by the Council during the year.  
*Unfit Houses.* 1 Closing Order was made.

SECTION E  
FOOD INSPECTION

*Food premises.* Inspection of food premises were continued and notifications of contraventions of the Food and Drugs Act and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were served upon the owners where necessary 46 visits to food premises were made.

The following are the types of business:—

Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
General Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fish Shops (Wet)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish Shops (Fried)		..	..	..	..	..	2
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Baker's Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hotels and Public Houses			..	..	..	..	18
School Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Mineral Water Factory	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							60
							==



Number of premises registered under section 16 of the							
Food and Drugs Act 1955 .. .. .							
							26
Ice Cream manufacturers' premises .. .. .							
							21
Sausage manufacture .. .. .							
							7
Fish fryers .. .. .							
							1
							—
							29
							==

Number of premises registered under Milk and Dairies							
Regulations .. .. .							
							2

*Meat Inspection.* There is only one slaughterhouse within the Borgugh which is owned by the Co-operative Society.

Other foods surrendered during the year were as follows.

<i>Article</i>	<i>No. of</i>			<i>Total weight</i>		
	<i>Tins. etc.</i>			<i>Qt.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Cream .. .. .	3	—	3	11½		
Evap. Milk .. .. .	66	1	4	6		
Fish .. .. .	22	—	19	8		
Fruit .. .. .	180	18	1	15		
Meat .. .. .	30	4	16	9		
Rice pudding .. .. .	6	—	5	13		
Soup .. .. .	5	—	3	11½		
Tomatoes .. .. .	61	2	1	2½		
Vegetables .. .. .	66	1	15	7		

All of the above food was taken to the Council's refuse tip.

The details of inspections and condemnations are as follows:—

*Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part*

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	339	1	Nil	1534	787	Nil
Number inspected ..	399	1	Nil	1534	787	Nil
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ..	63	Nil	Nil	77	41	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. .. .	19.1%	100%	Nil	5.02%	5.2%	Nil
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	5	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	0.29%	Nil	Nil	Nil	63%	Nil
<i>C. Boris</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Total weight of Meat condemned in the year 1961:

14 cwt. 2 qt. 18 lb.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

<i>Disease</i>					No. of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles .. .. .					65	0	0
Dysentery .. .. .					3	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .					1	0	2

As seen from the above table there has been a very low incidence of infectious disease in the Borough during the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 3 new cases of Tuberculosis during 1961 and no deaths.

SECTION G

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 — 1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>					No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories in which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. .. .					5	—	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies .. .. .					31	5	—	—
2. Other Premises .. .. .					3	6	—	—
Total .. .. .					39	11	—	—



(2) Defects found			Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness ..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 2	Overcrowding				
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature ..		—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation ..		—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors		—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences				
	(a) Insufficient ..	..	—	—	—
	(b) Unsuitable or defective..		2	2	1
	(c) Not separate for sexes ..		1	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..			—	—	—
			—	—	—
Total ..			3	2	1
No. of Outworkers ..			..	1	

**WITNEY URBAN DISTRICT**

## SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	1306
Population:	
Census 1961 .. .. .	9217
Mean Population, 1961 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	9250
Number of Inhabited Houses.. ..	2777
Rateable Value .. .. .	£114566
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£463

## SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is blanket-making; there are four factories. The other industries are glove-making, machine tool works, military head gear factory, a laundry and a brewery. There are a large number of out-workers, mainly employed in gloving and the making of soft toys. A considerable number of the inhabitants are employed either at the B.M.C. Car factory or Pressed Steel Company in Oxford.

## EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

## BIRTH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate .. ..	148	71	77	71.3
Illegitimate .. ..	11	8	3	
	—	—	—	
Total .. ..	159	79	80	

(Corrected Birth Rate 15.9)

England and Wales .. .. .	17.4
---------------------------	------

Still births—Rate per 1000 births—6.3 (1 still birth)

England and Wales .. .. .	18.7
---------------------------	------

Illegitimate Birth Rate .. .. .	6.8 per cent
---------------------------------	--------------

## DEATH RATE

	Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths .. .. .	71	39	32	7.6

(Corrected Death Rate 9.3)

England and Wales .. .. .	12.0
---------------------------	------

<i>Causes of Death</i>						Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	—	2
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	..	1	2
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	2	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	..	—	—
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	3	1
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	..	1	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	4	6
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	..	7	5
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	2	1
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	..	1	2
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	..	2	—
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	5	2
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	5	1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	1	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	2	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	2	6
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	1	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	—	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes						39	32



INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	..	5
Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	3
Infant Mortality—per 1000 Births			..	..	..	31.4
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	..	33.8
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	21.4
Causes of Death:						
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hepatitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Erythoblastosis Foetalis		..	..	..	..	1

MATERNAL DEATH RATE  
Nil.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Examinations.* These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	..	65
Faeces	..	..	..	..	..	5
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	..	14

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water Supply.* The present supply is from the River Windrush at a point situated just below Worsham Mill in the parish of Asthall, about 4 miles from Witney. The water flows into a raw water storage tank with a capacity of 15 hours' supply where clarification and coagulation by Aluminium Sulphate takes place; from this point the clarified water gavitates to three filter beds (each 150 sq. feet) and passes to the chlorinating plant after which it is dechlorinated by ammonia treatment. It is pumped to a covered service reservoir situated at Whitehall—at a height of 402 feet—which has a capacity for 3 days' storage; from the reservoir it gravitates to the town in 12-in. mains.

*Water Examination:* 3 specimens from the public supply were examined during the year. All were satisfactory.

*Sewage Disposal.* The scheme for the conversion of dry closets has now been virtually completed. Only the houses remain with this form of sanitation and these are scheduled for demolition.

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

The total figure at the end of 1960 was 147 unfit houses, but out of this 114 had either been closed, demolished or modernised. Only 33 houses have been demolished and six are still closed. The remainder have been modernised. 33 remain to be dealt with. Some of these will be dealt with as Clearance Areas the near future.

With regard to caravans all the sites in use in 1960 have been licensed under the Caravan Sites Control and Development Act 1960. There are now only 49 caravans in the district, compared with 75 in 1960.

## SECTION E

### FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* The only slaughter house is privately owned, situated in Ducklington Lane. It is of modern construction, having been built during 1958. This abbatoir deals with meat for Witney U.D.C., the greater part of Witney R.D.C. and the Borough of Woodstock.

The following are the statistics for Meat Inspection for 1961.

SLAUGHTERHOUSE STATISTICS

	<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
Number killed and inspected ..	4229	600	13710	11438
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	24	7	37	25
Carcases in which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	1171	3	382	1231
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	28.3	1.6	3	11.8
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>				
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	47	1	—	301
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	1.2	0.2	—	2.6
<i>Cysticercosis</i>				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	48	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. .. .	31	—	—	—
Generalized and totally condemned ..	—	—	—	—

*Food Premises.* There has been a steady improvement in the standard of hygiene in food premises during the year. 130 visits to food premises have been made and 5 informal notices have been served. The following are the details required by the Ministry:

No. of food premises in area .. .. .	112
No. of food premises registered under Food and	
Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 .. .. .	34
Meat Products .. .. .	7
Ice Cream .. .. .	27
No. of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies	
Regulations 1949 .. .. .	2
No. of inspections of food premises ..	749
(including Abatoir 619)	



The following are the types of business:

Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Caterers	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Public-houses		..	..	..	..	..	35
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Fishmongers and Fried Fish				..	..	..	8
Sweet shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Grocers and General Stores				..	..	..	20
Greengrocers		..	..	..	..	..	5
Meat Products Manufacturer				..	..	..	2

*Milk and Dairies.*

Number of registered dairies	..	..	..	..	2	
Number of registered distrubutors of milk			..	..	5	
Number of licences issued to dealer in special designated milk, i.e. Tuberculin Tested, Pasteurized and Sterilized milk	..	..	..	..	..	8

There are now no dairies in the district; only milk already bottled is dealt with. 12 milk samples were taken during the year.

SECTION F

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

Disease	No of Cases Notified	Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Measles .. ..	116	0	0
Whooping Cough .. ..	1	0	0
Scarlet Fever .. ..	1	0	0

Apart from the outbreak of Measles which occurred throughout the county as a whole the incidence of notifiable disease was exceptionally low.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0

## FACTORIES ACT, 1937—1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	No. of Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply .. ..	3		—	—
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies	55	15	1	—
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	58	15	1	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences				
(a) Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	2	—	2
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. .. .	0	2	0	2

No. of Outworkers 111  
Wearing apparell 105  
Stuffed toys 6

WOODSTOCK MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	..	..	..	..	..	157
Population:						
Census, 1961	..	..	..	..	..	1808
Mean Population, 1960 (R.G.'s estimate)					..	1810
Number of Inhabited Houses..			..	..	..	509
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£21698
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..		..	..	..	£85

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The main industry of the town is glove-making; there are two glove factories. The town is in the centre of a large agricultural district.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Birth Rate per 1000
Legitimate	..	..	41	18	23	24.8
Illegitimate	..	..	4	1	3	
Totals	..	..	45	19	26	
Corrected Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	..	26.3
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	..	17.4

Illegitimate Birth Rate 6.6 per cent.  
Stillbirths. Rate per 1000 births:—22. (No. of Stillbirths 1)  
England and Wales

DEATH RATE

			Total	Male	Female	Death Rate per 1000
Deaths	..	..	61	29	32	
Death Rate per 1000						33.6
Corrected Death Rate						17.1
England and Wales						12.0

Of 61 deaths attributed to the Borough 41 occurred in patients at Hensington House.



<i>Causes of death</i>					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	1	1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	1	—
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	—
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	2	1
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	7	13
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	7	5
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	—
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	5	3
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	1	1
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	—	2
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	—	1
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	1	—
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	—
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	—	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	—	2
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	1	—
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	2	1
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes					29	32

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	..	..	0
No. of deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	..	..	0
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	Total	..	0
	Legitimate	..	0
	Illegitimate	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	21.4

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined.

Faeces—No. examined	..	..	..	30
Throat Swabs	..	..	..	30
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	17

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water Supply.* The Borough is supplied from the Oxford City Water works at Swinford. The adjoining parishes of Bladon, Hensington Without and Wooton have the same supply.

*Drainage and Sewerage.* The outfall works are designed to deal with a dry weather flow of 59,000 gallons per day, and are situated close to the River Glyme. The purification works consist of detritus chambers, redimentation tanks, percolating filters and a humus tank the effluent being discharged into the River Glyme. It is necessary to pump the entire flow to the outfall works.

SECTION D

HOUSING

*Council Houses.* 115 houses have been completed in the post-war building programme. There are 10 bungalows and 15 flats for elderly people. Owing to lack of suitable sites in the Borough a number of houses have been built in the parish of Hensington Without in the Chipping Norton Rural District.

*Unfit Houses.* Three Clearance Areas have been represented, and cleared. One site is now being re-developed.

15 Closing Orders have been made, but in the majority of cases they have been rescinded after the necessary improvements have been made to comply with the bye-laws.

A further 5 houses require to be dealt with as individually unfit houses. The Council have approved 64 Discretionary Improvement Grants and 15 Standard Grants.

SECTION E  
FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* Meat sold in the Borough is inspected at the Slaughterhouse at Witney, by Mr. W. Hetherington, Public Health Inspector, Witney U.D.C.

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the Borough.

*Food Premises.* The following are the details required by the Ministry:

Number of Food Premises in Area	..	..	..	42		
Number of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 16 (Ice Cream)	..	..	15			
Number of Dairies registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949	..	..	..	..	1	
Number of licences issued to dealers in special design- ated milk	..	..	..	..	..	4

The following are types of business of the food premises in the area:

Hotels and Restaurants	..	..	..	..	..	5
Public Houses and Bars	..	..	..	..	..	8
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	4
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	9
Confectioners	..	..	..	..	..	3
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bakers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fishmongers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fried Fish	..	..	..	..	..	1
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	4
Canteens	..	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Inspections to Food Premises				..	..	48



SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

<i>Disease</i>					No of cases Notified	No. Admit- ted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles	..	..	..	..	3	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937-1959

(1) <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. No. to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. ..	9	4	—	—
2. No. to which Sec. 7 applies ..	10	2	—	—
3. Other Premises .. ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	19	6	0	—

(2) <i>Defects Found</i>	Found	Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	—	—	—
Sec. 2. Overcrowding .. ..	—	—	—
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation..	—	—	—
Sec. 6. Ineffective Drainage of floors	—	—	—
Sec. 7. Sanitary conveniences ..	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient .. ..	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of outworkers .. ..	42
-------------------------	----

BANBURY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alkerton	East Adderbury	Shenington
Barford St. John and St. Michael	Epwell	Shutford
Bloxham	Hanwell	Sibford Ferris
Bodicote	Hook Norton	Sibford Gower
Bourton	Horley	South Newington
Broughton	Horton	Steeple Aston
Claydon with Clattercote	Middle Aston	Swalcliffe
Cropredy	Milcombe	Tadmarton
Deddington	Milton	Wardington
Drayton	Mollington	West Adderbury
Duns Tew	North Aston	Wiggington
	North Newington	Wroxton
	Prescote	

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	60118
Population:	
Census, 1961 .. .. .	14947
Mean Population, 1961 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	15290
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	4891
Rateable Value .. .. .	£140, 250
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£554

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The district is mainly agricultural. There is, however, extensive ironstone quarrying in the parishes of Horley, Hornton, Wroxton and to a lesser extent at Hook Norton. There are several factories in the district including a grass meal factory at Adderbury, a carpet factory at Bloxham and a portable concrete works at Adderbury. There is also a brewery at Hook Norton.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

BIRTH RATE

		Male	Female
No. of Births (Legitimate) ..	246	140	106
No. of Births (Illegitimate) ..	10	6	4
Totals .. .. .	256	146	110

Birth Rate per 1000 ..	16.4	(corrected Birth Rate 18.5)
England and Wales ..	17.4	
Still births—per 1000 births	12.5	(3 Still Births)
Illegitimate Birth Rate:	4.0	per cent.

DEATH RATE				Male	Female
No. of Deaths	..	..	Total		
No. of Deaths	..	..	210	117	93
Death Rate per 1000	..	..	13.7		
Corrected Death Rate	..	..	11.5		
England and Wales	..	..	12.0		

<i>Causes of Death</i>				<i>Male Female</i>	
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	1 —
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	— —
3.	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	— —
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	— —
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	— —
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	— —
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	— —
8.	Measles	...	...	...	— —
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	— —
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	...	...	...	7 1
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	4 3
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	...	...	...	— 3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	...	...	...	— 2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	...	...	...	13 6
15.	Leukaemia	...	...	...	2 —
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	— —
17.	Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	...	...	...	12 18
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	...	16 16
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	5 1
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	14 11
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	4 7
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	3 1
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	8 5
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	5 1
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System...	...	...	...	2 1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	— —
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	— —
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	...	1 2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	1 —
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	...	...	...	— —
31.	Congenital malformations	...	...	...	2 1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	9 10
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents...	...	...	...	4 —
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	2 4
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2 —
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	— —
Total—All Causes				...	117 93



MATERNAL DEATHS  
Nil

IN FANT MORTALITY

No. of deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	8
No. of deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	5
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	..	31.2
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	32.6
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	Nil
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	21.4
Causes of Death:					
Prematurity	..	..	..	..	3
Haemorrhage from Cord	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia..	..	..	..	..	2
Tracheo-oesophageal Fistula	..	..	..	..	1
Congenital Heart Disease..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

LABORATORY WORK

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	1
Faeces	..	..	..	..	6
Blood	..	..	..	..	14

Many examinations have been carried out at the Horton Hospital, Banbury, but few details are available.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the R.D.C. area is now supplied from the Borough of Banbury—i.e. from the River Cherwell at Grimsbury and the Sor Brook at Bodicote. It is treated by means of chemical settling, filtration and chlorination. The supply has been satisfactory and sufficient. Chemical and bacteriological examination has been satisfactory.

*Water Analysis.* 15 specimens were examined bacteriologically with results as follows:

Class 1	1
Class 2	4
Class 3	1
Class 4	9

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers with sewage disposal works in the following parishes:

East and West Adderbury, Bloxham, Bodicote, Steeple Aston, Wardington, Deddington, Great Bourton, Little Bourton, Milcombe, Sibford Ferris, Sibford Gower and Cropredy.

The following is an outline of the position in each parish:

*Adderbury.* Sewered, but evidence of considerable infiltration from the area of Adderbury West. A scheme has received Ministry approval.

*Alkerton.* No sewers.

*Aston, Middle.* No sewers. All the properties drain to private septic tanks.

*Aston, North.* No sewers.

*Aston, Steeple.* Southern portion sewered, requires extension at a later date.

*Barfords.* No sewers.

*Bloxham.* Sewered.

*Bodicote.* Sewered. A considerable amount of surface water is also allowed into sewers making purification difficult at times.

*Bourtons.* Partly sewered to irrigation areas. Will need modernizing in the near future.

*Broughton.* No sewers.

*Claydon with Cattercote.* No sewers.

*Cropredy.* Sewered.

*Clifton.* No sewers.

*Deddington.* Sewered, but as with Bodicote, the disposal work. have to deal with storm water. A storm tank water is required, and as building progresses in the village the works will require enlargements. A scheme is in course of preparation.

*Drayton.* No sewers. This parish could be dealt with along with Wroxton.

*Duns Tew.* No sewers.

*Epwell.* No sewers.

*Hempton.* No sewers.

*Hook Norton.* Small part of village sewered to unsatisfactory septic tanks. This village constitutes a major problem from the point of the provision of services. A scheme is in course of preparation.

*Horley.* Sewered.

*Hornton.* Recently sewered.

*Milcombe.* Sewered.

*Milton.* No sewers.

*Mollington.* No sewers.

*Newington, North.* No sewers.

*Newington, South.* No sewers.

*Shenington.* No sewers. It is recommended that a scheme be prepared (to include Alkerton) as soon as circumstances permit.

*Shutford.* No sewers.

*Sibfords.* Sewered.

*Swalcliffe.* No sewers.

*Tadmarton.* No sewers.

*Wardington.* More or less completely sewered but system needs modernizing.

*Wiggington.* No sewers.

*Wroxton.* No sewers.

The provision of mains water has aggravated the present unsatisfactory position. Old stone culverts in the village run down to the fish pond behind the Abbey.

A proper scheme is urgently required.



## SECTION D

## HOUSING

As a result of the survey of the houses in the district the classification is now as follows:—

Grade 1	1149
Grade 2	505
Grade 3	897
Grade 4	302
Total	2853

No. of houses re-conditioned	..	..	..	..	22
No. of improvement grants	..	..	..	..	65
No. of Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	6
No. of Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	38
No. of Undertakings not to let	..	..	..	..	0
No. of houses made fit	..	..	..	..	10
No. of houses demolished	..	..	..	..	7

At the end of the year approximately 290 houses remained to be dealt with—mainly in the parishes of Hook Norton, Cropredy, Great and Little Bourton, Wiggington, Barford and Shutford. There is no doubt that this number will be considerably reduced as a result of improvement grants.

26 Official Representations under Housing Act 1957 were made during the year.

## NEW HOUSES

(a) Total number of New Houses built during the year—

1. By Local Authority	..	..	..	..	—
2. By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	..	—
3. By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	—

## SECTION E

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

*Meat Inspection.* Slaughtering for the area is carried out at the Borough Slaughterhouse, Swan Close Road, Banbury, and the meat is inspected by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Banbury and his staff. Details are given in the Annual Report for the Borough of Banbury.

No slaughterhouse licences have been granted in the Rural District.

*Foods and Drugs Act, 1955, Sec. 15.* Byelaws under this section have been adopted by the Council. Visits to food premises are carried out by the Public Health Inspector to ensure that they are complied with.

1.	No. of food premises in area..	..	..	..	..	74
	Butchers (with Co-op. dept. in larger villages)	..	..			9
	Grocers	..	..	..	..	39
	General Village Stores	..	..	..	..	18
	Bakers	..	..	..	..	6
	Cafes, etc.	..	..	..	..	2
2.	Under Section 16. Food and Drugs Act, 1955.			Total		39
	For sale of pre-packed ice cream	..	..	..	..	47
3.	Inspections and visits made to food premises including those registered during the year	..	..	..	..	96

There was no special reason to examine stocks of food consignments during the year and the type and quantity of food which was voluntarily surrendered and examined is given below.

12 lbs. corned beef.  
225 lbs. tinned fruit.

SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

	No. of Cases	Removed to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Measles .. .. .	239	0	0
Whooping Cough .. ..	21	0	0
Pneumonia .. .. .	1	0	0
Food Poisoning .. ..	1	0	0

As in the other districts there was an outbreak of Measles during the year with 239 cases. There were 21 cases of Whooping Cough.

Only 3 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, two in Bodicote in the same family and one at Tadmarton.

There was one case of Food Poisoning in a child age 20 months at Deddington. (Salmonella Typhi-murium).

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	6	3	1	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 and 1959

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply ..	43	14	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	9	16	—	—
3. Other Premises .. ..	—	—	—	—
Totals .. ..	52	30	—	—

(2) <i>Defects found</i>	Number of Defects Found Remedied	
Want of Cleanliness .. ..	1	1
Want of Ventilation .. ..	—	—
Overcrowding .. ..	—	—
Other Nuisances .. ..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:		
Insufficient .. ..	1	1
Unsuitable or defective .. ..	—	—
Not separate for sexes .. ..	—	—
	2	2

No. of outworkers 1



CHIPPING NORTON RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Ascot-u-Wychwood	Great Tew	Salford
Blenheim Park	Hensington Without	Sarsden
Bruern	Heythrop	Sandford St. Martin
Chadlington	Idbury	Shipton-u-Wychwood
Charlbury	Kiddington with	Shorthampton or Chilson
Chastleton	Asterleigh	Spelsbury
Churchill	Kingham	Steeple Barton
Combe	Leafield	Stonesfield
Cornwell	Little Tew	Swerford
Enstone	Lyneham	Tackley
Fawler	Milton-u-Wychwood	Westcot Barton
Fifield	Over Norton	Wootton
Finstock	Rollright	Worton
Glympton	Rousham	Wychwood

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	87876
Population:	
Census, 1961 .. .. .	15853
Mean Population, 1961 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	15990
Number of Inhabited Houses.. .. .	5137
Rateable Value.. .. .	£134869
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£533

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

The rural district is purely agricultural with a small number of glove factories, a flour mill (at Shipton-under-Wychwood), an agricultural engineering works (at Kingham) and a saw mill.

BIRTH RATE

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Births .. .. .	297	159	138
Legitimate .. .. .	186	154	132
Illegitimate .. .. .	11	5	6
Birth Rate per 1000 .. .. .	18.6 (corrected Birth Rate		
England and Wales .. .. .	17.4		19.7)
Still Births—Rate per 1000 (5)	16		
England and Wales .. .. .	18.7		
Illegitimate Birth Rate .. .. .	3.3 per cent.		

				DEATH RATE		
				<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	176	86	90
Death Rate per 1000	..	..	..	11.0		
Corrected Death Rate	..	..	..	10.5		
England and Wales	..	..	..	12.0		

<i>Causes of death</i>				<i>Male Female</i>		
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease..	..	..	..	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	1	4
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	8	2
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	..	..	..	—	1
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	..	..	..	—	1
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms	..	..	..	8	9
15.	Leukaemia	..	..	..	—	—
16.	Diabetes	..	..	..	—	—
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System	..	..	..	12	18
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	..	..	..	25	18
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	..	..	..	—	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	..	..	..	4	9
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	..	..	..	1	2
22.	Influenza	..	..	..	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	..	..	..	5	6
24.	Bronchitis	..	..	..	5	4
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	—	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	..	..	..	1	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	—	—
29.	Hypertension of prostate	..	..	..	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	2	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	5	6
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	1	1
34.	All other accidents	..	..	..	3	2
35.	Suicide	..	..	..	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All causes				..	86	90

INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	..	4
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	..	3
Total Infant Mortality..	..	..	..	..	13.4
Legitimate	..	..	..	..	14.0
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	0
England and Wales	..	..	..	..	21.4

*Causes of Death*

Prematurity	..	..	..	1
Intracranial Haemorrhage	..	..	1	
Meningitis	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	1

SECTION B

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford.

No. of Swabs examined	..	..	..	..	16
Positive for Haemolytic Streptococci	..	..	9		
Faeces	..	..	..	..	16
Other Examinations	..	..	..	..	7

SECTION C

WATER SUPPLY

The rise in consumption, both domestic and agricultural, continues and in some parishes where formerly the supplies were adequate, there is not now sufficient for modern demands.

Some progress has been made during the past few years but there are still many villages with supplies which are insufficient or impure. As there seem to be no suitable sources of supply in the majority of cases, the only solution appears to be an area scheme.

A scheme to include a large number of parishes in the district by an extension of the Oxford City mains has been under consideration for



some time, as this appears to be the only satisfactory solution to the problem. The shortage is acute in many villages, especially during a dry summer, and the question has now become urgent.

The North Oxfordshire scheme has made progress during the year, the Ministry held a local inquiry and approval in principle to the scheme has been given.

In the meantime conditions in the rural districts have been getting gradually worse as far as water supply is concerned and it has now become an urgent necessity that steps should be taken to secure an adequate water supply for the area.

The following is an outline in each parish.

*Ascot-under-Wychwood.* The main part of the village has a piped supply from a spring near the Rectory. The quality is satisfactory.

A few houses along the Mill Lane obtain water from stand-pipes fed from other springs.

*Blenheim.* Private piped supply from Fair Rosamund's Well. Satisfactory after chlorination.

*Bruern.* Private supply from Bruern Abbey.

*Chadlington.* The main source is a spring at Partridge Covert, which is of excellent quality and provides a piped supply for the village. Larger mains have been installed and these will be used, should the larger scheme for the district as a whole come into operation at a later date. Connections have been transferred from the old main to the new.

*Charlbury.* About 150 of the houses at the eastern end of the town obtain water from the Fawler Scheme which was connected to the Charlbury mains several years ago. The remainder of the town has a piped supply from springs in oolite; the water is pumped to a reservoir of 40,000 gallons capacity. In dry seasons these springs are not sufficient and the supply has to be augmented from Fawler.

*Chastleton.* This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C.

*Chilson.* There is an excellent spring in the village but owing to its position it will not reach some of the houses. A group of houses in Chilson Hill have now been connected to a private supply.

*Churchill.* The supply to the village is insufficient and liable to contamination which cannot be stopped owing to the position of the springs. There are two sources, Mayswell and Conduit Farm supplying parts of the village.

*Combe.* A new 6-in. pipeline has been installed from Wootton to Stonesfield together with a new booster station, which now supplies the village with water from the Oxford City supply and the Fawler Scheme supply discontinued.

*Cornbury Park.* Cornbury Park Estate—private supply.

*Cornwell.* Good piped system with water laid on to all the houses. Private supply from springs.

*Enstone.* A bore was sunk to provide a public supply for Neat Enstone and Church Enstone and this scheme has been completed.

*Radford.* The few houses in this hamlet obtain water from a private source.

*Clevely.* Most of the houses have piped supplies from a private source.

*Lidstone.* There is a small piped scheme, privately owned, by which water is raised by a water wheel to two farms and a public stand-pipe.

*Fawler.* This village together with Finstock, Stonesfield, Combe and part of Charlbury has a piped supply. Springs in the old limestone workings near the River Evenlode are collected and the water pumped to a 40,000 gallon reservoir at Finstock Heath from which 3 in. mains are laid to the villages. Since the supply to Combe and part of Stonesfield has been taken from this scheme, the consumption has reduced and an improved supply provided, but in view of the proposed development in Finstock and Charlbury, the scheme will very shortly be working to full capacity again.

*Finstock.* Fawler scheme.

*Fifield.* A new 4-in. main has been laid from Idbury through to Fifield taking a supply of water from the North Cotswold Rural District Council main, and is connected to the existing village mains. A much improved supply is now provided, particularly to the properties on the high levels.

*Glympton.* Private supply from a bore. Water has been laid into each house.

*Great Tew.* This village is badly supplied. Most of the houses have wells, but there is need for a proper piped supply. Bores in the vicinity have led to poor results. Springs in the grounds of Great Tew House supply a stand-pipe in the village. There is a bore at the Council houses.



*Hensington Without.* Piped supply from Oxford.

*Heythrop.* Heythrop College has its own water supply. There is also a small private system which has now been taken over by the Council. This supply was found to be contaminated and a chlorinator has been provided.

*Idbury.* This village is now supplied by the North Cotswold R.D.C. by an extension of the mains from Westcote.

*Kiddington.* There is a private piped supply.

*Kingham.* Public supply from a bore.

*Leafield.* This parish has a good piped supply from springs near Shipton. Water is raised to a 25,000 gallon reservoir at Leafield Barrow. The demand on the scheme has continued to grow and a scheme is being prepared to install a booster pump on the pumping main to increase the supply to the reservoir.

*Little Tew.* This village has wells and a small private piped supply. There has been no serious shortage but a good public supply is desirable as some of the sources are liable to contamination.

*Lyneham.* This village has a piped supply, but the springs are liable to contamination when there is heavy rain. The mains have recently been renewed.

*Milton-under-Wychwood.* Piped supply from springs at Springhill and High Lodge. A new reservoir has been constructed and new mains have been laid.

*Over Norton.* This village is supplied by the Borough of Chipping Norton. A main was laid to the hamlet of Chapel House.

*Rollright.* This village is poorly supplied. There are some private piped supplies but many houses obtain water from shallow wells and a spring. It was hoped to use the latter for a village supply but it was found to be liable to periodic contamination.

Two bores have been sunk but in neither case was there sufficient water to supply the village.

*Rousham.* Private piped supply from Rousham Park. There is also a good well in the village but a proper mains supply is desirable.



*Salford.* The whole of the distribution mains in this village have been renewed with pipes of the sizes required in the North Oxfordshire Scheme, the old spring sources being used until the large scheme is available. The supply has been improved considerably.

*Sandford St. Martin.* There are private piped supplies and a public stand-pipe.

Some of the houses in the hamlet of Ledwell have private piped supplies and there is a public well. Main schemes are desirable in both places.

*Sarsden.* Most of the houses are fairly well supplied; they are so scattered that a main scheme would be costly.

*Shipton-under-Wychwood.* This village has a piped system. The northern part has a gravity supply from springs and the southern part a pumping system.

For the main village supply a spring runs to a collecting tank. There is no reservoir. The quality of the water is not always satisfactory.

The houses at St. Michael's Close and Ballard's Close have a very poor supply and a main has been laid from the Milton supply to feed them.

Water for the southern part of the parish comes from a spring and is conveyed to a pump well into which the overflow from the main village is also connected.

The water runs to a 6000 gallon reservoir; the quality is not always good.

*Spelsbury.* A scheme for a mains supply was completed during 1954.

At *Taston* there is an excellent private spring which supplies part of the hamlet.

*Dean* is fairly well supplied from private sources.

*Stonesfield.* Supplied from Fawler Scheme.

*Steeple and Westcot Barton.* The Council has purchased a redundant water main from the Air Ministry which used to supply Enstone Aerodrome from Heyford and the water for these parishes is now obtained in bulk from the Air Ministry. This has resulted in a much improved supply with water of a better quality.

*Swerford.* There are two piped supplies both of which are insufficient. A proper mains supply is essential.

Although a bore has been sunk the quality of the water was unsatisfactory and the scheme had to be abandoned.

*Tackley.* Supplied by a deep bore.

*Wootton.* This village is now supplied by an extension of the Oxford City mains from Woodstock.

*Worton.* The houses in this village are reasonably supplied from wells and springs but a mains supply would be desirable.

*Water Examinations.* The following table gives the results of the bacteriological examinations of water supplies during the year.

			<i>Public Supplies</i>	<i>Private Supplies</i>	<i>Total</i>
Class I	..	..	4	3	7
Class 2	..	..	4	2	6
Class 3	..	..	—	2	2
Class 4	..	..	7	13	20
Totals			15	20	35

The large number of specimens which are heavily polluted emphasise the need for an area scheme.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The following is the position with regard to each parish in the district.

*Ascott-under-Wychwood.* Part sewered, but proper sewerage scheme and disposal works needed. Outline scheme prepared some years ago, but not proceeded with.

*Blenheim Park.* Houses scattered and have their individual drainage systems.

*Bruern.* Here, too, the houses are scattered and have their individual systems.

*Chadlington.* A sewerage and sewage disposal scheme has been prepared and will be carried out in 1962. There are three small settlement tanks taking waste water drainage from part of the village, but these are not satisfactory.

*Charlbury.* The continued growth of this town has now resulted in the outfall works having to work to its capacity on peak flows. Improvement of the works will have to be considered in the future.

*Chastleton.* There is no proper sewerage system, but the village is so small that one seems hardly justified.

*Chilson.* A village drain discharges into a settlement tank and filter bed. While not altogether satisfactory, an expensive scheme does not seem justified.

*Churchill.* Most of the village is sewered, and there are two small outfall works. While a better system is desirable, a proper water supply is much more urgent.

*Combe.* Part of the village is sewered, but there is no proper outfall works. A scheme was prepared some years ago, but has not been proceeded with.

*Cornbury Park and Wychwood.* The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that a sewerage scheme is not necessary.

*Cornwell.* There is a good estate sewerage system.

*Enstone.* Has no proper sewers, and now that a water scheme has been carried out, a proper sewerage system is desirable, but would be expensive.

*Fawler.* This small village has no sewers, and the number of houses does not justify a scheme.

*Finstock.* There are no sewers in this parish. A scheme was prepared some years ago to serve Finstock and Leafield, but the cost was prohibitive.

*Glympton.* This village has an estate sewerage system.

*Great Tew.* A sewerage scheme is desirable but not urgent, When a proper water scheme is available, consideration should be given to sewerage.

*Hensington Without.* Sewers were laid four or five years ago and discharge into outfall works controlled by Woodstock Borough.

*Heythrop.* The small number of houses in this village have private systems, and although a proper sewerage scheme may be desirable it is not urgent.



*Idbury.* About six houses discharge into a small outfall works which is rather troublesome, owing to the amount of land drainage discharging into it, but any large expense does not seem to be justified.

*Kiddington.* Most of the houses have their own drainage systems and a sewerage scheme does not seem to be necessary.

*Kingham.* Most of the village is sewered, and although the system is somewhat antiquated there seems to be no urgent need for any large expenditure.

*Leafield.* This is one of the villages urgently requiring proper sewers, as the clay subsoil makes sewage disposal difficult. As mentioned above, a joint scheme with Finstock was prepared, but the cost was prohibitive. It is essential, however, that something should be done before long.

*Little Tew.* A sewerage scheme is desirable.

*Lyneham.* Here, too, a sewerage scheme is desirable, but would be comparatively expensive as pumping would be needed.

*Milton-under-Wychwood.* This village has a good sewerage system and outfall works built in 1929.

*Over Norton.* A proper sewerage scheme was carried out in 1956. The sewage discharges into the Borough Council's sewerage system.

*Rollright.* There are no sewers. A proper scheme is desirable, but a proper water supply is much more urgent.

*Rousham.* This small village can be dealt with quite easily by private systems.

*Salford.* There are sewers and a small outfall works but they are antiquated, and sooner or later a new system will have to be provided.

*Sandford St. Martin.* This village has no sewers, but the scheme carried out in the adjoining parishes of Westcot Barton and Steeple Barton was made large enough to cater for Sandford St. Martin also. A scheme is desirable.

*Sarsden.* The houses in this parish are so few and scattered that private drainage systems are sufficient.

*Shipton-under-Wychwood.* A large part of the village is sewered, but many houses at Upper Shipton and in the Church Street area are still outside the system. The present outfall works are overloaded and complaints of bad effluents have been received from the Thames

Conservancy. A scheme has been prepared and flow recordings are being taken for the laying of a new sewer to drain the parts of the village not already sewered, and the installation of a pumping station on the site of the present works, which will deliver to the Milton-under-Wychwood outfall works. Enlargement of the Milton Works will have to be carried out.

*Spelsbury.* Sewered. The system was provided by the Hon. Elsie Corbett and handed over to the Council.

*Steeple Barton.* Sewered.

*Stonesfield.* A proper sewerage scheme is desirable. Most of the houses have their own systems which on the whole work satisfactorily. A scheme was prepared some years ago but was not proceeded with. However, it seems that there will be considerable housing development in this village within the next year or so, which will make a proper sewerage scheme more urgent.

*Swerford.* There are two main groups of houses in this parish, and while a sewerage scheme may be desirable, it would be rather costly for the few houses to be served. Here, too, a proper water system is much more urgent.

*Tackley.* Now that a water scheme is available, the provision of a sewerage scheme is somewhat urgent. The nature of the sub-soil and the level of subsoil water makes the provision of private sewerage systems unsatisfactory.

*Westcot Barton.* Included in the Steeple Barton scheme.

*Wootton.* The provision of a piped water supply makes a sewerage system more urgent in this village. Unfortunately a scheme would be very expensive owing to there being houses on both sides of the stream which runs along the bottom of the village and pumping would be needed.

*Worton.* The houses in the two small hamlets of Over Worton and Nether Worton can best be dealt with by private systems.

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

A complete survey of all houses with a rateable value of over £20 was carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in 1947. This survey

revealed that at that time there were 3911 such houses in the district which were classified as follows:—

Class 1	..	..	762	19.5%
Class 2	..	..	1467	37.5%
Class 3	..	..	1282	32.7%
Class 4	..	..	400	10.2%
			<hr/>	<hr/>
			3911	99.9%
			<hr/>	<hr/>

After a further survey of Class 4 houses in 1954 the number was reduced from 400 to 231. Of this 231, seventy-two have since been improved and regraded, and nine demolished or used for non-domestic purposes, leaving 150 to be represented by the Medical Officer of Health, and undertakings have been obtained on these properties.

A further 9 houses were found to have deteriorated during the year and were represented by the Medical Officer of Health. The properties are situated in the following parishes:—Sandford St. Martin (Ledwell) 6, Ascott-under-Wychwood 1, Swerford 1, Over Norton 1. Undertakings have been accepted by the Council in all cases.

Of the outstanding undertakings on properties, 8 were cancelled in 1961, 7 of the properties being reconditioned and made fit, and 1 house demolished, the reconditioned dwellings are situated in Charlbury 2, Enstone 1, Kingham 2, Lyneham 1, Taston 1, and the demolition was in Charlbury.

#### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

A considerable amount of improvement work to dwelling houses has been carried out during the year with the aid of improvement grants and during the period standard improvement grants on 31 properties were approved to the value of £4,035, and discretionary grants on 38 properties to the value of £12,980.

#### SECTION E

##### FOOD INSPECTION

1. No. of Food premises in the Area	..	..	..	160
Ice-cream	..	..	..	59
Cafes and Public Houses	..	..	..	43
School Canteens	..	..	..	18
Preserved Food	..	..	..	6
Fish Frying	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	3



2. No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955. Section 16.

Ice-cream	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Preserved Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Milk: Purveyor's Registered	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

3. No. of inspections of food premises .. .. 187

4. Condemned food is buried at the refuse dump or returned through normal trade channels.

5. There have been no special examinations, only odd tins being condemned.

6. There were no cases of Food Poisoning notified during the year.

7. The general improvement in hygiene in food premises has been maintained throughout the year, and there have been no serious contraventions.

## MEAT INSPECTION

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	149	18	12	971	255	1405
Number inspected ..	149	18	12	971	255	1405
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	—	1	2	3
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	18	8	—	6	38	70
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. ..	12.1	44.4	—	1.4	15.7	51.9
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticerosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalization and totally condemned .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	1

Weight of Meat Condemned 10 cwts 1 qtr.

SECTION F  
PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

			No. Notified	No. admitted to Hospital	No. of Deaths
Scarlet Fever	..	..	1	0	0
Pneumonia..	..	..	2	0	0
Measles	..	..	209	0	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	13	0	0

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0— 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1— 5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—1959

(1) <i>Inspection of Factories</i>	No. on Register	Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1-4 and Sec. 6 apply .. ..	3	3	—	—
2. Factories in which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	29	13	—	—
3. Other Premises .. ..	12	20	—	—
Totals .. ..	44	36	—	—



(2) <i>Defects found</i>				Number of Defects	
				Found	Remedied
Want of Cleanliness	..	..	..	—	—
Want of ventilation	..	..	..	—	—
Overcrowding	..	..	..	—	—
Other Nuisances	..	..	..	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:					
Insufficient	..	..	..	—	—
Unsuitable or defective		..	..	—	—
Not separate for sexes		..	..	—	—
				<hr/>	
Totals	..	..	..	—	—
				<hr/>	
No. of outworkers			125		

WITNEY RURAL DISTRICT

PARISHES

Alvescot	Ducklington	Lew
Asthall	Eynsham	Little Faringdon
Aston Bampton	Filkins and	Minster Lovell
Bampton	Broughton Poggs	North Leigh
Black Bourton	Freeland	Northmoor
Bladon	Fulbrook	Ramsden
Brize Norton	Grafton with Radcot	Shifford
Broadwell	Hailey	Shilton
Burford and	Hanborough	South Leigh
Upton and Signet	Hardwick with Yelford	Standlake
Cassington	Holwell	Stanton Harcourt
Clanfield	Kelmscott	Swinbrook & Widford
Crawley	Kencott	Taynton
Curbridge	Langford	Westwell

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres .. .. .	84945
Population:	
Census, 1961 .. .. .	24707
Mean Population, 1961 (R.G.'s estimate) ..	25230
Number of Inhabited Houses .. .. .	6807
Rateable Value .. .. .	£280231
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£1170

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND OCCUPATIONS

It is estimated that 90 per cent of the area is agricultural, there are 350 farms. The main industry is a motor accessory works at Curbridge which employs 1200 people, many of whom reside in the Urban District; there is a small motor accessories works at Eynsham. There are blanket factories at Asthall, Crawley and Hailey, and laundries at Bampton, Aston and Burford. There are also agricultural engineering works at Clanfield and Curbridge. There are a considerable number of out-workers in the district mainly employed in the making of gloves and hosiery.

## VITAL STATISTICS

## BIRTH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Births	..	..	..	250	294	544
Legitimate	..	..	..	232	282	488
Illegitimate	..	..	..	18	12	30
Birth Rate per 1000	..	..			21.5	
Corrected Birth Rate	..	..			22.4	
England and Wales	..	..			17.4	
Still-births—15.4 per 1000 (8 still-births)						
Illegitimate Births 5.5 per cent.						

## DEATH RATE

				<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of Deaths	..	..	..	123	95	218
Death Rate per 1000	..	..			8.6	
Corrected Death Rate	..	..			8.9	
England and Wales	..	..			12.0	



<i>Causes of Death</i>					Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis—respiratory	..	..	..	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease ..	..	..	..	1	—
4.	Diphtheria ..	..	..	..	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ..	..	..	..	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	..	..	..	—	—
8.	Measles .. ..	..	..	..	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	..	..	..	—	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	..	..	..	2	3
11.	Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	4	1
12.	Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ..	..	..	..	—	3
13.	Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ..	..	..	..	—	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic Neoplasms ..	..	..	..	12	9
15.	Leukaemia .. ..	..	..	..	1	—
16.	Diabetes .. ..	..	..	..	1	1
17.	Vascular lesions of Nervous System ..	..	..	..	11	21
18.	Coronary disease, Angina ..	..	..	..	27	13
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	—	1
20.	Other Heart Disease ..	..	..	..	15	7
21.	Other Circulatory Disease ..	..	..	..	1	4
22.	Influenza .. ..	..	..	..	5	—
23.	Pneumonia .. ..	..	..	..	6	5
24.	Bronchitis .. ..	..	..	..	4	4
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System..	..	..	..	1	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	..	..	..	—	—
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	..	..	..	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis.. ..	..	..	..	2	—
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	..	..	..	3	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion ..	..	..	..	—	—
31.	Congenital malformations .. ..	..	..	..	4	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	..	..	..	13	13
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	..	..	..	5	2
34.	All other accidents .. ..	..	..	..	5	1
35.	Suicide .. ..	..	..	..	—	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war ..	..	..	..	—	—
Total—All Causes .. ..					123	95

## INFANT MORTALITY

No. of Deaths under 1 year	..	..	..	10
No. of Deaths under 4 weeks	..	..	..	.5
Infant Mortality per 1000 Births	..	..	..	18.4
Legitimate	..	..	..	18.7
Illegitimate	..	..	..	25
England and Wales	..	..	..	21.4

*Causes of death:*

Atalectasis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1
Respiratory Failure	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hydrocephalus	..	..	..	..	..	1
Afibrogenaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1

## SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES  
FOR THE AREA

*Laboratory Work.* This is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Walton Street, Oxford. The following specimens were examined in 1959:

Nose and Throat Swabs	..	..	..	..	43
Faeces..	..	..	..	..	50
Positive for Shigella	..	..	..	..	5
Other Examinations..	..	..	..	..	48

## SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

*Water Supply.* About half of the rural district is supplied from the Witney Urban District Waterworks at Worsham (from the River Windrush). This provides a piped supply for the following parishes.

Alvescot	Curbridge	North Leigh
Asthalleigh	Ducklington	Northmoor
Aston Bampton	Freeland	Ramsden
Bampton	Hailey	Shilton
Black Bourton	Hanborough	South Leigh
Brize Norton	Hardwick	Standlake
Clanfield	Lew	Yelford
Crawley	Minster Lovell	

## AREA OUTSIDE WITNEY SCHEME

*Asthall.* Wells. An outline scheme for a supply from the Witney U.D.C. reservoir at Worsham has been submitted to the Ministry.

*Bladon.* Supplied by Oxford City by a branch line from Woodstock.

*Broadwell.* Piped supply from deep bore.

*Broughton Poggs.* Piped supply from deep bore.

*Burford.* The public supply is from a spring near Taynton, from which water is pumped to a reservoir. Supplies have been short in summer when there is a large number of visitors. The capacity of the reservoir has recently been increased and a new booster plant installed to increase the pressure in the southern part of the district; it is now chlorinated. A scheme for a supplementary supply from Witney U.D.C. is awaiting Ministry approval.

*Cassington.* Supplied by Oxford City.

*Eynsham.* Piped public supply from a well in gravel pumped to a water tower. It is adequate and satisfactory and is augmented by a supply from Oxford City.

*Filkins.* From deep bore at Broadwell Grove. All of the houses are now connected.

*Freeland.* It is proposed to change the source of supply from Witney U.D.C. to Oxford City. The plan awaits Ministry approval.

*Fulbrook.* Supplied from Burford. There are two stand-pipes in the village. Pressure was insufficient but a valve inserted at the pumping station in Burford has improved the pressure to Fulbrook.

*Grafton with Radcot.* Supplied by shallow wells, the majority of which are polluted.

*Hanborough and Church Hanborough.* It is proposed to change the source of supply from Witney U.D.C. to Oxford City. The plan awaits Ministry approval.

*Holwell.* There is now a piped supply from Broadwell Grove.

*Kelmscott.* The majority of the shallow wells are contaminated and dry up during periods of drought. There is a private supply for part of the village.



*Kencot.* Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

*Langford.* Piped supply from the deep bore at Broadwell Grove.

*Little Faringdon.* There is a private supply for part of the village. Some of the houses are supplied by wells which are polluted.

*North Leigh.* The removal of Freeland, Long Hanborough and Church Hanborough from the Ramsden Reservoir supply is designed to improve the supply to North Leigh and improve the pressure.

*Shifford.* Supplied by wells.

*Stanton Harcourt.* Piped supply.

*Swinbrook and Widford.* Supplied by a private spring which is short in the summer. An outline scheme for a supply from Witney U.D.C. has been submitted to the Ministry.

*Taynton.* Public supply from a series of springs in oolite about a mile from the village—now chlorinated.

*Upton and Signet.* Part of the parish is supplied from Burford. There are also some shallow wells.

*Westwell.* There are two private supplies to five farms and all the cottages in the village.

It is estimated that about 70 per cent of the houses in the district are connected to the mains.

*Water Examinations.* The following are the results of the water examinations carried out during the year:

				<i>Public</i>	<i>Private</i>
Class 1	..	..	..	44	10
Class 2	..	..	..	12	14
Class 3	..	..	..	—	—
Class 4	..	..	..	7	42
				—	—
Total	..	..		63	66
				==	==

(a) *Private.* During the year 66 samples were taken from private supplies within the district and were submitted for bacteriological examination. Of these only 10 were found to be satisfactory, 14 were of a suspicious quality and 42 were found to be grossly contaminated.

Samples were taken in Standlake and Northmoor prior to discussion with the owners of premises with a view to the provision of supplies of mains water, as a result of requests by occupiers of premises in other parts of the district, during routine housing inspections, or after application for improvement grants. In addition, a series of 12 samples was taken from the private main at the Manor, Westwell, which supplies the majority of the agricultural and private properties in the area prior to the Council coming to a decision upon the owner's request that this supply be taken over by the Council. In all cases where samples were found to be unsatisfactory and a supply of mains water was not available, the owners concerned were requested to install small filters or chlorinating plants.

As a result of informal action 36 properties were provided with a supply of mains water in the parishes of Clanfield (3); Ducklington (1); Hardwick with Yelford (6); Kencot (3); Northleigh (2); Northmoor (6); and Standlake (15).

(b) *Council Controlled Supplies.* During the year 63 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 12 were found to be slightly contaminated. In 2 of these cases, at Filkins and Taynton, failure to provide water of a satisfactory quality was due to mechanical defects in the plant, which were immediately rectified. At Standlake one unsatisfactory sample was found to be due to lack of sterility of the tap from which the sample was taken, 7 samples were from the untreated sources of supply at Filkins (new bore), Burford, and Taynton. These untreated samples were taken at the request of the Minister's Inspector following a technical enquiry into the need for providing a mains water supply to the villages of Asthal, Swinbrook and parts of Burford. Also during the year 4 unsatisfactory samples were taken, at the request of the Resident Engineer, from hydrants along the new main extension between Broadwell Grove and Shilton prior to the new work being taken over by the Council.

One chemical and A.S.D. sample was taken from the main supply at Filkins, whilst the new bore was under test, one sample was taken from Westwell and Little Faringdon, where private supplies were being investigated at the request of the owners. In each case the supplies were found to be chemically satisfactory and uncontaminated by detergent.

*Swimming Baths.* 8 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination from the Swimming Baths at Filkins, both were highly satisfactory.

#### DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

At present there are public sewers in the villages of Burford (with Fulbrook), Eynsham and Bampton, and the majority of the properties



in Little Faringdon are connected to a private sewage scheme on the estate of Lord DeMauley. The present position in the other villages in the district is outlined below.

*Alvescot.* All council houses connected to small disposal plant. Impervious subsoil limits the efficacy of the septic tank systems provided to the majority of the privately owned dwellings in this village.

*Asthall.* The majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the high water table greatly limits efficiency.

*Aston Bampton.* Septic tank systems provided to all of the larger dwellings, soakaway drains provided to the small dwellings, council houses drained to septic tanks. The high water table in this area adversely affects the septic tank systems. A new main drainage scheme has been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

*Black Bourton (with Carterton).* All council houses and the majority of private dwellings drained to individual septic tanks but the very impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency of these tanks. A sewerage scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Ministry.

*Bladon.* The council houses drained to small disposal plant, the majority of the larger private houses have individual septic tanks, many of the smaller dwellings have waste water drains connected to a combined waste and storm water sewer. The impervious subsoil in the Heath Lane area drastically reduces the efficiency of the septic tank drainage systems.

The proposed main drainage scheme to link Bladon with the Long Hanborough scheme was started in the autumn of 1961.

*Brize Norton.* Council houses connected to small disposal plant, larger houses and recently modernized cottages have individual septic tanks. High Water table restricts use of septic tanks in Station Road area. An outline scheme for main drainage has been prepared and submitted to the Council.

*Broadweil and Kencot.* The majority of the dwellings have individual septic tank systems but the high water table adversely affects efficiency.

*Cassington.* The council houses connected to disposal plant, the majority of private houses have individual septic tanks; the high water table and impervious subsoil severely limits efficiency of septic tanks.

*Clanfield, Grafton and Radcot.* Council houses connected to disposal works, larger private houses and modernised cottages drained to in-



dividual septic tanks but high water table severely restricts efficiency and prevents satisfactory drainage of many small cottages. A main drainage scheme is being prepared.

*Crawley.* Majority of properties drained to individual septic tanks, no disposal problems.

*Curbridge.* Council houses connected to disposal plants, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but the impervious subsoil drastically limits efficiency.

*Ducklington.* Council houses connected to disposal plant, majority of private dwellings have individual septic tanks but high water table drastically limits efficiency. A scheme for discharging into the Witney U.D.C. sewage scheme has been prepared but details have to be agreed with Witney U.D.C. before submission to the Ministry.

*Filkins (with Broughton Poggs).* The centre of Filkins and all council houses are drained to sewage disposal plant other properties have individual septic tanks systems, no disposal problems.

*Freeland.* Council houses connected to disposal plant, private dwellings have individual septic tank systems, no disposal problems. Freeland is to be linked with the Long Hanborough scheme now approved by the Ministry.

*Hailey.* Council houses at Middletown are connected to a sewage disposal plant but at Poffley End groups of council houses are drained to septic tanks. Most private dwellings have septic tank systems but sewage disposal throughout this village is difficult due to the impervious subsoil. A main drainage scheme for the majority of the properties in the village has been submitted to the Ministry for approval.

*Hanborough.* All pre-war and early post-war council houses drain to septic tanks but 30 most recently built council houses drain to a small sewage disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have individual septic tanks. The remainder of the private dwellings have soakaway drains. The impervious nature of the subsoil causes great difficulty in efficient disposal throughout the village. A sewerage scheme has received the approval of the Ministry. Work started in the autumn of 1961.

*Hardwick (with Yelford).* The majority of the dwellings are provided with individual septic tanks but the high level of the water table during the autumn and winter restricts the efficiency of drainage.

*Holwell and Westwell.* All properties in these villages are connected either individually or in groups to septic tank systems. There are no disposal problems.

*Kelmscott.* Four council houses and all private dwellings are connected to septic tanks but the high water table makes disposal exceedingly difficult. All shallow wells in this village are contaminated to a greater or lesser degree.

*Langford.* All council houses are connected to the disposal plant, approximately 50 per cent of the private houses have septic tank systems, the remainder have soakaway drains. There are no disposal problems but many of the cottages lack an adequate area of land for drainage.

*Minster Lovell.* The council houses in new Minster are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private dwellings in New and Old Minster Lovell have individual septic tanks but the high water table and the impervious nature of the sub-soil in the old part of the village adversely affects the efficacy of the septic tanks.

An outline scheme for main drainage with Brize Norton was approved by the Council towards the end of 1961.

*North Leigh.* Work on the first two phases of the main drainage scheme was completed in 1961. The Council's Consultants are preparing a detailed scheme covering the third phase.

*Northmoor and Standlake.* The council houses are connected to sewage disposal plants and the majority of private houses have individual septic tank systems. The exceptionally high water table greatly restricts the efficiency of septic tanks and the resultant co-contamination of the water table is rendering the majority of the water in the wells in these villages unfit for human consumption.

*Ramsden.* Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems.

*Shilton.* Council houses are connected to a sewage disposal plant, all private houses have individual septic tank systems but the impervious nature of the subsoil in the higher parts of the village and the high level of the water table in the centre of the village adversely affects the efficiency of septic tank systems.

*Stanton Harcourt.* The council houses and private houses in the vicinity of the council estates are drained to a disposal works, other properties in the area have individual septic tanks.

*Swinbrook and Widford.* The larger private houses and approximately 50 per cent of the smaller cottages have septic tanks, the remainder drain to soakaways. The high water table in the centre of Swinbrook adversely affects the efficiency of septic tanks.



*Taynton.* All farms and the majority of the private houses in the eastern part of the village have septic tank drainage. 17 cottages in the western part of the village have no efficient drainage systems.

*Bampton.* All the premises are now connected to the sewer with the exception of 13 houses scheduled as unfit for habitation.

*General.* During the year inadequate drainage arrangements in several rapidly developing areas in the district have been a difficult problem. This has been particularly so in Curbridge, New Yatt, North Leigh and Ducklington where nuisance has been caused by the surcharging of septic tank systems of newly completed premises.

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

#### (a) *Slum Clearance*

The position at the end of 1961 was as follows:—

	1954	1961
Category 1 .. .. . (satisfactory in all respects)	1260	1846
Category 2 .. .. . (Minor defects only)	906	859
Category 3 .. .. . (Requiring repair or structural alterations)	2193	1553
Category 4 .. .. . (Not repairable at reasonable cost)	293	304
Total .. .. .	<hr/> 4652	<hr/> 4562

Although at first sight it would seem that there has been no improvement whatever in dealing with the original 293 sub-standard properties, it is most encouraging to observe that the totals of the fit properties (categories 1 and 2) has increased by 539 since 1954 and this far outweighs the known rate at which category 3 properties have deteriorated and have fallen into category 4.

Another encouraging feature noted in the past year was the number of properties upon which the Council had previously made orders of some description and which were re-conditioned. 23 properties were, in fact, modernised to provide 16 completely satisfactory dwellings. The majority of these premises were improved with the aid of discretionary grants. From the point of view of slum clearance the restrictive financial measures enforced upon the Council by the Central Govern-



ment, which necessitated the temporary curtailment of such grants, was a serious set-back to the policy of encouraging owners to modernise sub-standard properties. By the end of 1961 the position was as follows:—

37 properties remained subject to demolition orders of which 13 were still occupied;

51 properties remained subject to undertakings of some description, and

126 properties were subject to closing orders.

90 properties had still to be reported to the Committee.

(b) *New Houses*

24 Council Houses were completed during the year and 133 dwellings were built by private enterprise.

(c) *Hutted Camps*

By the 31st December there were only 4 huts of accommodation at Bampton, only two of which were occupied. All the others have been demolished.

(d) *Overcrowding*

No new cases of overcrowding were reported during the year.

(e) *Action under Statutory Powers*

(i) *Proceedings under Section 9 and 10 Housing Act, 1957.*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	0
---	---

(b) Number of dwellings which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
--	--

(i) By owners .. .. .	0
-----------------------	---

(ii) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. .	0
--	---

(ii) *Proceedings under Section 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957*

(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	2
---	---

(b) Number of Closing Orders made .. .. .	17
---	----

(c) Number of dwellings demolished voluntarily by owners	3
--	---

(d) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	2
--	---

(e) Number of Undertakings given to make dwellings fit for human habitation .. .. .	8
---	---

(f) Number of Undertakings not to re-let for human habitation .. .. .	2
---	---

(g) Number of Closing Orders rescinded	.. ..	3
(h) Number of houses made fit for human habitation	..	16
(iii) <i>Proceedings under Section 18 Housing Act, 1957</i>	.. ..	Nil
(iv) <i>Proceedings under Public Health Act, 1936</i>		
(a) Number of dwellings in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.. ..	53
(b) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice	.. ..	18
(c) Number of dwellings in respect of which formal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	.. ..	Nil
(d) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—		
(i) By owners	.. ..	Nil
(ii) By Local Authority in default of owner	.. ..	Nil

#### CARAVANS

The total number of caravans on sites licensed under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 is 408. In addition planning permission and site licences have been granted to 8 holiday sites with a maximum of 276 caravans. The vast Majority of the caravans are in Certerton.

### SECTION E

#### FOOD INSPECTION

*Meat Inspection.* A considerable proportion of the meat sold in the Rural District is inspected at the Witney Slaughterhouse. Two licences for private slaughterhouses have been granted by the Council, one at Burford and one at North Leigh. Both premises have been recently modernised.

The following are the details of the inspections carried out at these premises:

259 visits were made by the Public Health Inspector.

	<i>Cattle exclud- ing Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number killed .. ..	374	—	28	2018	502	2922
Number inspected ..	374	—	28	2018	502	2922
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
a) Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	—	1	1	2
(b) Carcasses of which part or organ was condemned	31	—	—	80	8	119
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis .. ..	8.289	—	—	4.014	1.793	4.142
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
(a) Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	—	—	—	—	5	5
Percentage of the number inspected affected with <i>Tuberculosis</i> .. ..	—	3	—	—	0.996	0.171
<i>Cysticercosis</i> .. ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

*Animals inspected in Urban District*

Cattle .. ..	508
Calves .. ..	101
Sheep .. ..	2329
Pigs .. ..	1224
<hr/>	
Total .. ..	4182
<hr/>	

*Food Premises.* During the year 116 visits were made to food premises. All the premises where food is exposed for sale were visited. The general standard of food hygiene in the district is satisfactory. On no occasion was it found necessary to resort to legal action to ensure compliance



with the food by-laws. 2254 lbs. of tinned food and 43 lbs. of sausages were found to be unfit for human consumption.

*Ice Cream.* The total number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream is 101. All the ice cream sold in the district is pre-packed.

*Food Poisoning.* No cases occurred in 1961.

*Milk.* As from 1st January, 1961, the responsibility for licensing and supervision of retail distributors of milk was transferred to the County Council and as a result of this no milk supplies were taken and no licences issued.

The following are the statistics required by the Ministry in connection with Food Hygiene.

No. of Food Premises in the Area: 207

General Stores	..	..	..	..	..	65
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	13
Cafes and Hotels and licensed premises	..	..	..	..	..	117
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	11
Wholesale Food Depot	..	..	..	..	..	1

No. of Food Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955, Sec. 94.

(Sale of Ice Cream) ..	..	..	..	..	..	101
No. of Inspections of Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	116

## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR

			<i>No. of Cases Notified</i>	<i>No Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Scarlet Fever	..	..	2	0	0
Measles	..	..	454	1	0
Dysentery	..	..	2	1	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	1	1	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	4	0	0

During 1961 as in the other parts of the county there was an epidemic of Measles. 454 cases occurred in the district—only one case was admitted to hospital. Only two cases of Scarlet Fever occurred; this is a record low figure.

TUBERCULOSIS

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female	Pulmonary Male	Pulmonary Female	Non-Pulmonary Male	Non-Pulmonary Female
0—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1—5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5—15	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
15—25	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25—35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35—45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45—55	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55—65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
65—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

FACTORIES ACTS 1937—1959

1. <i>Inspections</i>	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Prosecu- tions
1. Factories to which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 apply ..	17	2	1	0
2. Factories to which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	79	3	1	0
3. Other Premises to which Sec. 7 applies .. ..	0	0	0	0
Total .. ..	96	5	2	0

2. Defects Found				Found	Remedied	Reported by H.M. Inspector
Sec. 1.	Want of Cleanliness ..	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 2.	Overcrowding..	..	..	—	—	—
Sec. 3.	Unreasonable temperature ..			—	—	—
Sec. 4.	Inadequate ventilation ..			—	—	—
Sec. 6.	Ineffective Drainage of floors			—	—	—
Sec. 7.	Sanitary conveniences					
	(a) Insufficient ..	..	..	2	2	2
	(b) Unsuitable or defective			—	—	—
	(c) Not separate for sexes ..			—	—	—
	Other offences against the Act		..	—	—	—
	Totals ..	..	..	2	2	2

No. of Outworkers .. .. 52  
(Wearing apparel)





